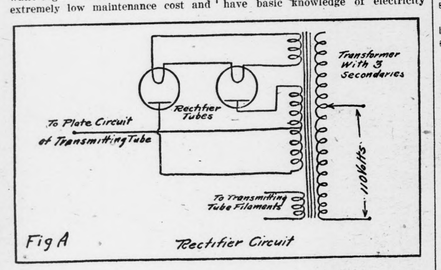
RADIO

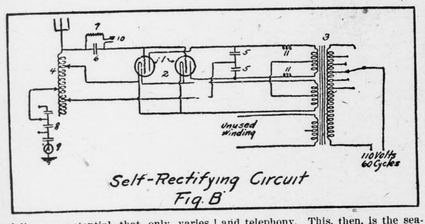
THREE SOURCES OF PLATE POTENTIAL

Use of Step-Up Transformer and Rectifying Tubes Recommended for Amateurs.

The greatest drawback in the use of vacuum tubes for radio transmitters is a suitable source of direct current potential for the plate circuits. In general there are three sources, batteries, a motor-generator set, and rectified alternating current. The alternating house lighting current can be stepped up to the required potential by means of a transformer and then rectified by an electrolytic rectifier, by the use of vacuum tubes manufactured for this purpose.

The use of batteries as a source of plate current potential is limited to very low power sets that are used infrequently, and then only for short intervals. Sufficient capacity in the form of "B" batteries would mean not only a relatively high first cost but also an extremely high maintenance cost. A motor-generator set, while high in first cost, will leave an extremely low maintenance cost and





can purchase the parts to make this set as follows:

1. Two five-watt transmitting tubes UV, 202, $16.
2. Two-tube sockets UR 542, $2.
3. Power transformer UP 1368, $25.
4. By-pass condensers UC 1014, $4.
5. Grid condensers UC 1014, $2.
6. Grid Leak UP 1719, $1.10.
7. Antenna series condenser UC 1015, $5.40.
8. Antenna ammeter UM 530, $6.
9. Transmitting key UQ 809, $3.
100 radio frequency.

The only parts the builder will have to make himself are the two radio frequency choke coils. The choke coils consist of 90 turns of No. 30 B & S cotton or silk-covered wire wound on a cardboard tube 2¼ inches in diameter, the length of the winding on such coil being about two inches.

ALERT RADIO DEALER LEARNS

Not Only Stocks His Shelves With Goods, but Takes Lessons in the Art.

Besides stocking his shelves, the progressive merchant in radio is also employing some of the summer in replenishing his mental supplies of radio information. The taking of courses in the art, either by mail, or through the very convenient form of carefully prepared lessons in a magazine, or from a competent instructor, is highly desirable, says Radio Merchandising. The business part of radio is going more and more into the hands of men who have basic knowledge of electricity and telephony. This, then, is the season for stock-taking, not only of the contents of the show cases, but brain pans.

Many alert merchants are employing themselves with diligence along these lines, because they realize more and more that from now on the trade will go to the dealers who can provide service vitalized by actual knowledge. When the vendor is thoroughly grounded in the art he need have no fear of summer doldrums nor of static of any kind, commercial or mental. The calling of radio merchandising is a foe to inertia in every form.

SHORT FLASHES

The Pacific coast states claim more than 25,000 owners of receiving sets. Some estimate the number at 50,000.

Dr. C. F. Jenkins, a Washington inventor, who holds the Cresson gold medal for originality in the field of invention, is at work upon the transmission of moving pictures by radio.

What the country will soon need is a radio census taker. "Some of our lads," says a Far Western enthusiast, "are picking up messages from Japan." This should make any Easterner tune up.

Doctor Marconi says present-day radio sets will be junk in ten years. So will be a typewriter, an automobile and many other kinds of apparatus. The main thing is to look out for the sets that are junk when you buy them.

Union college, at Schenectady, N. Y., broadcast its commencement exercises, including the music of the graduation ball and baccalaureate sermon. The comments of the graduating class after the baccalaureate sermon, however, were omitted.

Radio enthusiasts of Cleveland, O., must now pay a license fee of 50 cents, both for sending and receiving. The city council recently passed an ordinance requiring licensing and inspection of all radio stations, professional as well as amateur, in that city.

Stories are coming in from many directions of dogs which have become confirmed radio enthusiasts. We should think the ideal dog would be a setter who carries his tail high for one pole of an antenna. We wonder how the cat's whiskers in the set affects the canine fan.

HOME-MADE STRANDED WIRE

Neat, Smooth Power Cable Can Be Made Easily by the Radio Amateur.

Many radio fans have at times wanted some stranded wire in a hurry, and possibly have felt that they would have liked to save the cash involved in its purchase, if the time element were not important. A neat, smooth stranded wire, excellent for your antenna or other purposes where stranded wire is superior, can be easily made at home.

Put a number of wires together, all of the same length, and fasten one end to a nail or hook on the wall, then place the other end in the chuck of your hand drill, making sure that they are all even. Stand back far enough to pull the wires taut, not too tight, then turn the crank of the drill slowly until the wires are twisted into one. By using cotton-covered wire you can make a neat power cable. Several strands of wire from the secondary of a spark coil make a neat wire for winding variometers and other regenerative coils.

Radio Fans Alike Everywhere.

European audiences are interested in "listening in" on very much the same kind of entertainment as are those on this side of the Atlantic. The Netherlands Radio Industrie, a firm which regularly broadcasts programs which are heard not only by Dutch, but also by English audiences, sends orchestra music and speeches, government weather reports, and quarter-hourly stock quotations. This station is heard within a radius of 600 miles, according to reports, and is used for commercial as well as purely entertainment purposes.

Radio Brings Employment.

Hundreds of unemployed have found profitable work since radio began to boom, according to the Federated American Engineering society. Since January 1 the society has placed in employment more than nine hundred engineers, and continues to place about twenty a day.

IN KNITTED SUITS

White and Various Tones of Yellow Are Prominent.

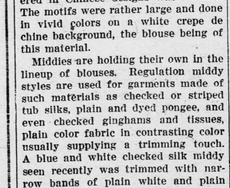
Bright Red Trimmings and Plaid Effects for Fall Wear Supplied by the Makers.

There is no indication of an abatement in the demand for the knitted wool suit and dress, declares a fashion writer in the New York Tribune. Consequently dressmakers are making hay while the sun shines and putting forth new models of this sort. Knitted white suits are very prominent just now. Many of them have bright red trimmings. Following closely in the wake of the white suit are those in various tones of yellow.

With the thoughts of the buying public turning toward autumn various great houses show models in plaid effects. The colorings, gray, white and black, are quite subdued in effect. The collar, the border on the coat and the belt are knitted in gray.

Suits much in vogue for the early autumn are those consisting of a jacket and skirt knitted in artificial silk in tobacco brown, frequently combined with beige and white. The suit may be in beige color, with a woven border effect of tobacco brown and white on the sleeves, around the bottom of the coat and the bottom of the skirt.

An interesting suit is knitted in brown, beige and black wool. It consists of a skirt and a short jacket. A



Outing Suit of Knitted Wool.

very unusual girdle is attached to the skirt. The coat tucks inside the skirt. This suit embodies an entirely new idea in outing suits or in suits of any sort.

MORE YARDS IN FALL GOWNS

Fashion's Latest Edict Demands Greater Yardage in Dresses That Are Up-to-Date.

It's that period of the twelve-month when Fashion can afford to chuckle up her sleeve and keep us guessing, writes a fashion authority. In a word it is the openings of the Paris couturiers to which so many of America's floating population have been drifting.

To be sure, any number of mysterious hints have leaked out and some of the couturiers have gone so far as to show a few advance models which act as straws in the whirlpool of rumor. Even after the curtain has been raised on all of these openings there are no certainties to guide us. We shall know what Chernit, what Callot, what Poiret and all the others are advocating, but only time can determine their fate, for it is the well-dressed woman who is the final court of appeal and her decision will not be made for many weeks yet.

There's one fact that appears to be pretty conclusive and that is that we shall have to buy more material than we fall for our dresses. You know we have been skimping ourselves very successfully, for three yards have been known to make a dress that passed the board of censors. But with the increased length—and here even argument stops at a length no higher than eight inches from the floor for the street—the circular swirls, the drapery and the plaits, we shall have to count off one, two and even three yards more, for the length alone demands an extra yard. Fortunately we shall not have to consider so much yardage for the sleeves, for they are again moulding the arm, but they do extend well down over the hand.

But if we must buy more material we can economize a little on our combinations for the popularity of the short jackets in Paris has brought about skirts and dresses contrasting in fabric and in color with the outer garment—and a short one at that. And we can combine two or more materials so that the gown of today can be transformed into the up-to-the-minute frock by a very little new material.

SOME FASHIONS IN BLOUSES

Tailored Garments in High Favor; Hip Length and Longer Models Are Shown.

The outdoor or tailored blouse is unquestionably the favorite. Usually hip length is the length preferred, although some a trifle more than hip length are shown.

Among the new dressy blouses recently seen one gorgeously embroidered in Chinese designs was notable. The motifs were rather large and done in vivid colors on a white crepe de chine background, the blouse being of this material.

Middies are holding their own in the lineup of blouses. Regulation middy styles are used for garments made of such materials as checked or striped tub silks, plain and dyed pongee, and even checked ginghams and tissues, plain color fabric in contrasting color usually supplying a trimming touch. A blue and white checked silk middy seen recently was trimmed with narrow bands of plain white and plain blue, and a blue Windsor tie finished the collar.

A white voile blouse, made middy style but worn tucked in under the skirt, was finished with hemstitched collar and cuffs of blue linen, and a natural pongee model found green satin bands and tie an attractive finish.

Chintz for Children.

For the small daughter there seems to be no more popular fabric for smocks than chintz. Some of the patterns are large, though the most charming ones are not, and the colors are as gorgeous as can be dyed.

MODES OF THE MOMENT

One of the new movements is to own a thick and thin frock, which when combined make a single costume of artistic merit.

It is not possible to persuade women to disconnect sport and plaid skirts, so the combination goes merrily on. Short jackets are now substituted for sweaters.

Although women are giving up red to some extent little boys are adopting it as a way to make themselves gay and conspicuous in the general burst of color.

White and brown is one of the new combinations that well dressed women have launched. The older generation remembers that the same thing was popular in the 1880 fashions.

One garment placed over another is a fashion from the Orient and it catches the fancy of the dressmakers today as it gives them a chance to combine white with a darker color.

The ribbon hat that collapsed in the hand and carried its own envelope was a plaything that influenced the making of motor hats for different brands of weather.

Sheath Gowns.

The sheath gown that received so much condemnation a few years ago threatens to come back. One Paris designer is showing sheath effects with a long, straight line and no belts. Other designers are bringing up the waistline to a more normal position.

Care of Arms.

Take good care of the arms and do not wear any clothing that irritates if the skin is sunburned.

COMBINE KID AND GEORGETTE

Vest Blouses Have Crepe Backs and Sleeves; Gilet Sort Made of White Satin.

Among the blouses are models combining kid and georgette crepe, the kid being used for the vest, while the georgette crepe forms the back and sleeves. Charming blouses of the gilet sort are also evolved from white satin, with the vest portion effectively embroidered in metal and black threads.

There is great diversity in the cut of new blouses. Models of the overblouse sort are in greatest demand. The general tendency is toward shorter lines. In spite of their shorter lines the waistline remains low. In many instances the overblouse ends at the waistline at the sides and the back, sloping slightly below it in the front. Other blouses are so short that they barely cover the top of the skirt.

There are models that hang perfectly straight, which may be drawn in at the waist with a string belt, while others are draped across the front after the manner of the draped dress that wraps the figure closely.

Pink Taffeta Gown.

One of the most novel uses yet discovered for ribbon was in the trimming of a pink taffeta gown. The gown itself was the usual full skirt topped by a plain, fairly snug bodice, and it had a rounded neckline and no sleeves. What saved it from being like many other gowns was the girdle. This consisted of loops of soft satin ribbon some eight inches wide in tones of geranium, sealing wax, and garnet. The ribbon fell in loose loops all around the low waistline, the loops being about a foot long.

Velvet for Fall.

Plain and brocaded velvets and tinsel cloths will be the leading fabrics for fall gowns. Beaded velvet will be used extensively.

White Wool.

One sees many large brimmed, coarse straw black hats heavily embroidered in coarse white wool.

CAPELIKE SLEEVES, FEATURE

This frock of dark blue georgette relies upon its cape-like sleeves and beaded panels for its style.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 24

REVIEW: THE EXILE AND THE RESTORATION

DEVOTIONAL READING—Ps. 66:1-5, 16-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad. —Ps. 126:3.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Selected Stories Retold.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How God Restored His People.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Leaders in the Restoration of Israel.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Lessons From the Exile and Return.

Two methods of review may be employed to advantage.

1. Character Study. Assign the outstanding heroes of the quarter's lessons to members of the class and have them to report. This assignment must be made the week previous, e. g. Ezekiel, the prophet of God; Daniel, the statesman; Ezra, the teacher of God's word, etc.

2. Summary of Contents. This is a good method at all times. It can be adapted to different grades. The following is a suggested method:

Lesson I. Before Ezekiel was commissioned as a prophet he was given a vision of the Almighty. After that he was given an experimental knowledge of God's word—he ate the book—digested and appropriated its contents. An experimental knowledge of God's word is essential.

Lesson II. Because Daniel besought the Lord he was able to make known the king's dream and interpret it. "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God (Jas. 1:5).

Lesson III. While Belshazzar and his lords were engaged in drunken revelry a mysterious hand recorded Divine judgment. There is a day coming when men shall be judged. Happy is the man who has fled to Christ, for to such there is no judgment (John 5:24).

Lesson IV. Daniel's sterling worth brought him to the front—he was elevated to be prime minister of the Persian empire. Moved by jealousy certain wicked men plotted his downfall. Because of a flawless record in business they trumped up a charge against him on the ground of his foreign religion. Though the king executed the foolish decree Daniel was delivered and his accusers were cast into the den of lions and destroyed.

Lesson V. Though Israel went into captivity as a chastisement of the Lord, in due time He recovered them. God's covenant and judgments are sure. He can move a heathen king to freely fulfill His own good pleasure and purpose.

Lesson VI. In the restoration of the people to their own land, the first thing necessary was the provision of a place for the worship of God. As soon as this work was begun, violent opposition was in evidence. That which God sets out to do shall be completed, though all hell oppose.

Lesson VII. Haman's wicked plot against the Jews was frustrated by Esther's shrewdness and courage. Those who plot against and hate God's covenant people shall be brought to destruction.

Lesson VIII. Through Zerubbabel the people were brought back and established in their own land, but they had gone far away from God. There was now need of a religious leader. Ezra was moved by the Spirit of God to lead them back to fellowship. Because Ezra sought the Lord his way was prospered. Success always comes to those who trust God.

Lesson IX. When Nehemiah heard of the distress of his brethren at Jerusalem, he took the matter to the Lord in prayer. Their sorrow and distress was his sorrow and distress. Is any afflicted, let him pray (Jas. 5:13).

Lesson X. When Nehemiah began the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem he encountered violent opposition from without and from within. His faith in God moved him to go straight on with the work and he had the joy of seeing the work completed.

Lesson XI. The method used in bringing back the people to God was the word of God. Because God's word was made plain to the people they repented of their sins and rendered obedience to God.

Lesson XII. Malachi as an aid to Nehemiah in effecting reforms pointed out the sins of the people, viz: Base ingratitude, a corrupt priesthood, mixed marriages, robbing God by withholding tithes, etc., pointing to a day of judgment when righteous retribution would be meted out to the wicked and rewards would be given to the faithful.

The Rebellion of Korah.

Now Korah, the son of Izhar, and Dathan and Abiram, the sons of Eliab, and On, the son of Peleth, sons of Reuben, took men; and they rose up before Moses, with certain of the children of Israel; and they gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron, and said unto them, Ye take too much upon you, seeing all the congregation are holy, and the Lord is among them; wherefore lift ye up yourselves above the congregation of the Lord? And when Moses heard it he fell upon his face.—Numbers 16:1-4.

A Man's Religion.

If a man have a religion in which he conscientiously believes, with the love of God and the love of one's fellow man in it, and he lives as good a life as weak, human flesh permits him to live—that he be honest and kind and have charity in him—verily he need have no fear when he stands face to face with his Creator at the judgment. One need not be learned in theology to know this. It is what God Himself has said.

Beginning the Day.

If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me. For whosoever will save his life shall lose it and whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it.

Sing With Grace in Your Hearts.

Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. —Colossians 3:16.

INSULATE HIVES FOR WINTER USE

Loss of Heat Through Bottom Is Very Rapid, Notwithstanding Belief to Contrary.

DEFECT SHOULD BE REMEDIED

Leaving South Front Unpacked on Theory That Sun Will Furnish Necessary Warmth Erroneous—Sawdust Not Expensive.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Contrary to the usual belief of beekeepers, the loss of heat through the bottom of beehives otherwise insulated is very rapid, so that the insulation on the top and sides is never used to its full capacity, as so much of the heat escapes below. On the supposition that "heat rises," it has been the practice for beekeepers not to insulate the bottoms of hives in which bees are wintered. This is a serious neglect which should be remedied in all commercial insulated hives, according to United States Department of Agriculture circular 222, The Insulating Value of Commercial Double-Walled Beehives, by E. F. Phillips, apiculturist.

Insulating Value.

Tests have been made of the insulating value of eight different types of hives. It is clear from the results of these tests that leaving any part of the hive without insulation renders the escape of heat at that point easy. Some beekeepers, in addition to leaving the bottoms of their hives unprotected, also leave the fronts, facing the south, unpacked, on the erroneous theory that the warming of the hive by the sun will overcome the loss of heat at this point.

Space for Insulating.

The insulating value of all ordinary insulating materials depends on the air spaces confined in the material, and the insulating value is increased by increasing the number and decreasing the size of these air spaces. In

Four Inches of Insulating Material in Bottom of Winter Packing Case Below Bottom of Hive.

the so-called dead-air spaces in hive construction there are doubtless convection currents within each cavity which tend to dissipate the heat. Since sawdust or other insulating material costs so little, it would seem advisable to increase the thickness of the space for insulation in cold climates to four or even six inches, allowing the beekeeper to fill this space with cheap insulating materials. A comparison of these is given in the circular, together with the results of tests made in the form of a temperature table. The circular is available upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SELF-FEEDER FOR CHICKENS

Home-Made Contrivance Reported to Department of Agriculture From Indiana Agent.

A good home-made self-feeder for poultry reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by the county extension agent of Knox county, Indiana, is one made of an old mower wheel, a barrel with both ends knocked out, an old washtub, and a small platform of rough boards. The wheel is first laid on the platform. The barrel is then placed on the wheel, filled with dry mash, and the tub turned over the top of it for a cover. A barrel should be used which leaves just enough space between its edge and the rim of the mower wheel to allow room to feed. This prevents the feed from being scratched outside the rim.

SILO IS HANDY IN EMERGENCY

In Seasons of Drought Farmer Has Supply of Feed for Stock Stored in Years of Plenty.

In seasons of drought, when the pastures are "burnt up," and the crops partially or totally ruined, the farmer having live stock must dispose of a large part of his herd—usually at a sacrifice, or buy high-priced feed. Here the farmer with the silo is ahead of the man who has none. He can keep his stock in good shape by giving them the silage he has stored from years of plenty. Corn properly ensiloed will keep for many years.

HAVE COLLAR FIT PROPERLY

One That Sets Perfectly in Spring May Be Too Large by Fall—Pads Are Necessary.

A properly fitted collar is one that lies snugly along the sides of the neck with room enough at the bottom to allow a hand to be passed through. Sweat pads are necessary to adjust the collar to different horses and are also made necessary by the loss of flesh; a collar that fits perfectly in the spring may be too large by fall.

Standby for Brood Sows.

Shorts is one of the good old standbys for brood sows where a full flow of milk is necessary to keep the pigs growing rapidly.

Easy House to Clean.

The poultry house is easier cleaned and easier kept clean if everything in it is movable.

Good Feed for Geese.

Wheat screenings is good feed for geese, and corn should form part of their diet.

TRACTOR RESPONSIVE TO GOOD TREATMENT

If Not Just Right It Falls Short in Producing Power.

Operator Should Carefully Examine His Machine Every Week or Ten Days and Tighten Up Loose Bolts and Nuts.

The tractor is as responsive to good treatment as an animal or any other machine. In the case of a great many machines the response to good treatment is not so noticeable. This is true because the tractor is a power-furnishing machine, while the average farm machine consumes power, says E. R. Gross of the Colorado experiment station. If the tractor is not just right in every way, it falls short in the production of power. This is sure to be very noticeable, as it is usually pulling a full load and only a

One Man and Tractor Doing the Work of Two Men and Four Horses.

small loss in power cuts down the amount of work done.

In the case of the power-driven machine, any disorder calls for greater power to operate it. The horses or the machine furnishing the power work harder and approximately the same results are accomplished. Hence it is much easier to overlook a slight indisposition on the part of a power-consuming machine than on the part of the power producer.

If any part through which power is transmitted is loose, it may cause a reduction of power. The tractor operator should examine his machine thoroughly every week or ten days to prevent such loss. A bolt in the crank case is loose, oil is lost. The adjustment of a valve stem loosens, the valve is out of proper time and the cylinder does not give full power. The clutch is not adjusted to take hold evenly. Slippage here causes loss of power. Similar leaks may develop in the fuel system and the ignition system. Any of these cause heavy drains on the power. Usually they can be quickly repaired if attended to early. Left too long, they may result in a breakdown involving a larger repair bill and loss of much valuable time.

The throb and rhythm of the tractor should be a part of the operator so that he detects the trouble in its earliest stage.

OHIO FAVORS BETTER STOCK

Buckeye State Leads List in Campaign to Induce Farmers to Discard Scrub Sires.

Ohio now leads the list of states taking part in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign being carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture and the states to induce farmers to get rid of all sires except those that are purebred. In the three months ending July 1, of 954 live-stock owners enrolling 537 were Ohioans, bringing that state into the lead in the number of farmers having federal-state certificates, in number of animals and in number of poultry listed. The total of persons in Ohio enrolled is now 1,970. They own 75,025 head of all kinds of farm animals and 185,595 poultry. Virginia is now second after having been in the lead since the campaign for purebred sires started in 1919.

TO ESTABLISH HONEY GRADES

Beekeepers From Various Parts of Country Send Samples to Agricultural Department.

Samples of honey are being received by the United States Department of Agriculture from beekeepers in all parts of the country in connection with the work of establishing reliable color grades for extracted honey. A new type of spectrophotometer will be used in this work, which will be done by agriculturists of the department in co-operation with the division of grades and standards of the bureau of agricultural economics. It is also planned to use the honey examined in other investigations. The pollen content of the honeys will be identified by the microchemical laboratory of the bureau of chemistry.

SOW RAPE IN FALL FOR HOGS

By Turning Animals on Crop Month or Six Weeks They May Be Cheaply Finished.

Dwarf Essex rape may be sown in late summer or early fall and the hogs given a fine start toward fattening. By turning pigs on rape a month or six weeks they may be easily and cheaply finished. According to Minnesota authorities, an acre of rape will carry from twenty to thirty pigs for several weeks.

Dwarf Essex rape should be sown on rich land. Five pounds of seed broadcast will sow an acre. The soil should be prepared well and sowing done in late summer or very early fall.

Prevent Egg-Eating Habit.

The habit of egg eating is easy to prevent but difficult to cure when it becomes widespread in a flock. It can be prevented by feeding a balanced ration so that the hens will not strongly crave for egg-making material.

Cool Milk at Once.

A sample of milk, left uncooled and unprotected, developed 55,300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter in an hour. Cool milk immediately after it is drawn.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only Quality Printing. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 38.

HARDING URGES NEAR EAST RELIEF

Asked Congress to Vote $200,000 to Aid Americans

QUICK ACTION IS PROMISED

Official Advices Report 1,000 United States Citizens Are Destitute—Quick Action Planned.

Washington.—An emergency appropriation of $200,000 for relief of American refugees in the Near East was recommended to the Senate by President Harding, after receipt of an official estimate from the State Department that 1,000 Americans were in pressing need of assistance.

"It is very apparent that we have an obligation to afford relief," the President said in his letter to Chairman Warren, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, adding that the need could not be met by the private funds of American relief organizations.

Senate leaders plan to add the item to the pending Deficiency Appropriation bill. Quick action by the House also was indicated—Representative Mondell the Republican leader, notifying members that their continued presence would be required in order that action might be had without delay.

Acting Secretary Phillips sent to the White House detailed reports which had reached the State Department from American officials in the Near East.

Consul General Horton, in reporting his arrival at Piraeus from Smyrna with 150 destitute Americans, said that about 350 more American refugees were expected, according to Mr. Phillips, and Consul Morris telegraphed from Saloniki that 600 destitute American-Greek refugees had arrived there from Smyrna.

"A recent dispatch from Admiral Bristol," Mr. Phillips' report to the President continued, "reports that a number of Americans are arriving in Smyrna from the interior of the country and indicates that there are a number of destitute Americans still in that city, apart from those who have already been evacuated to Constantinople as well as to Greek ports.

"The Department has telegraphed to Constantinople, Athens and Saloniki for detailed information as to the exact number of destitute Americans whose temporary maintenance or repatriation may be required. In the absence of replies to these messages, it is difficult to give final information, but it would be safe to assume that the number of Americans in need of relief would not be less than 1,000 and that this number would be considerably larger if the families and near relatives of these persons were included."

SENATE SUSTAINS VETO
HOUSE FAVORS MEASURE.

Washington.—The soldiers' bonus bill failed of enactment, the Senate sustaining President Harding's veto. Previously the House had overridden the veto by a large margin.

The Senate roll-call showed 44 yeas to 28 nays, or four less than the two-thirds majority necessary to enact the measure without the President's approval. The vote in the House was 268 to 54, or 50 more than the required number.

Although it was reported that a new bonus bill might be introduced before adjournment, it was certain that the bonus fight would not be renewed, at least until the next session of Congress, which will begin December 4.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY OCT. 9.

President Issues Proclamation—Chamber Of Commerce To Lead.

Washington.—President Harding issued a proclamation designating Monday, October 9, as National Fire Prevention Day. The fire waste in the United States year after year, the President declared, reaches appalling figures which are not approached in any other country. There ought to be especial effort, he added, to minimize such losses.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the same time announced that local commercial bodies throughout the United States "will take the lead" in observance of Fire Prevention Week, from October 2 to 9. The Chamber, it was added, had placed before business associations a suggested program for the week.

PLANS GENERAL CONSCRIPTION.

Amendment Offered Provides Wide Authority During War.

Washington. — A constitutional amendment authorizing Congress in event of a declaration of war to provide for the conscription of every citizen and of all money, industries and property of any nature necessary to the prosecution thereof was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota. Congress would also have authority to limit profits for use of such money, industries and property.

GIRL KILLED BY GOLF STICK.

Attorney Demonstrating Game To Party Accidentally Strikes Her.

Racine, Wis.—A golf stick swung back by a devotee of the game demonstrating to several young women on the lawn of a residence resulted in the death of Miss Evelyn Calnan, a school teacher. She stepped up behind Allan Simpson, assistant district attorney, while he was showing a driver stroke, and the head of the club struck her behind the ear. She lived only 15 minutes.

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